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out exception they each and all gave great encouragement to the plan.

A committee of representative women of Los Angeles, California, was immediately secured under whose endorsement the movement was initiated.

An appeal to the women of the United States was prepared.

It was presented to the various local, county, and State organizations of women throughout California as far as possible in the short time intervening before the summer vacation.

The response was almost universal. At the present time clubs of women, in membership numbering 58,000 or more, have taken affirmative action for the erection of this statue. While little or no effort as yet has been made to reach the women of other States, several large and representative organizations, notably the National School Peace League, the Summer School of the South (numbering 2,500 members), and several W. C. T. U. State organizations have endorsed the movement. The outlook for an enthusiastic and united effort for the attainment of our purpose is altogether encouraging.

The completion of so gigantic an undertaking as the Panama Canal deserves some special and unique recognition commensurate with its importance. The building of this canal is one more achievement of civilization to bring the nations of the earth into closer relationship. Every step in this direction lays a surer foundation for that international peace and fraternity we desire to see consummated.

As an educational agency in the interest of a world-wide peace, as well as to commemorate this splendid piece of work, such a statue as is proposed is eminently fitting. "As the 'Christ of the Andes' has been and is an inspiration to South America, so a Peace Statue at the Panama Canal," writes the secretary of the World-Federation League, "will be helpful in many ways."

If fortifications are to preserve peace, as we are told by their advocates, then indeed some inspiring symbol of peace erected by those who do not look with any favor upon the insignia of war, will surely emphasize the sentiment actuated by the fortification supporters.

There can be no incongruity in having both forts and a Peace Statue erected at the canal, as may appear at first thought. For the great body of our peace-loving people to express in a beautiful statue of peace the principles for which they stand is not simply desirable—it is, it seems to us, imperative at this time. At any moment a small body of powerful business interests may seek to plunge this country into war. Whatever will arouse and unite the peace sentiment of the people will be a force to counteract such an effort.

Women especially should resolutely utter their protest against modern warfare with all of its horrors. Whatever helps to cement the action of the women in opposition to such barbaric methods is to be commended, and there is no doubt that united action for a Peace Statue at the canal will help to do this. For that reason we sincerely hope all peace societies and kindred organizations will give their hearty support to this movement in every way possible, and that women everywhere over the country who may have their attention called to the matter will feel an individual responsibility in bringing it before every body of women with which they may come in touch.

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## Japan Does Not Want to Fight the United States.

The following letter was sent, on July 20, to the *Denver Post*, by Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, of the Doshisha College, Kyoto, Japan:

DEAR SIR: I was startled a few days ago to see a clipping from your paper announcing in bold headlines that "Japan Wants to Fight U. S." This statement, I have no hesitation in saying, is a very grave mistake. I know many Japanese in all walks of life—professors in both imperial universities, officials of the government, responsible business men, students, and laboring men—and I am able to talk with them in their own language freely. I have never heard one Japanese say *he* wanted to fight the United States, much less that *Japan* wishes to do so. If students have expressed such sentiments to Mr. Goodrich, who was the alleged source of the interview of the clipping above referred to, they are extraordinary exceptions.

Since seeing the clipping I have asked several professors in the Kyoto Imperial University, and one of the American teachers in the very school where Mr. Goodrich taught English for several years, and I am assured by all that they know of no students who hold such sentiments.

I must confess to considerable surprise in seeing Mr. Goodrich referred to as "probably possessing more familiar knowledge of the complicated Eastern affairs than any other living American." He doubtless would himself disclaim such a place. It would not be difficult to name probably a score of Americans in Japan who know this situation better than he. And the claim sounds absolutely absurd when I consider that in spite of his quarter of a century in Japan he acquired practically no knowledge of the Japanese language. He could doubtless say the necessary things to his servants, but I am confident that he could not carry on a conversation on any important topic with any educated Japanese except in the English language. Mr. Goodrich is, I believe, a specialist on Japanese art, in which he has done some good work, I am told, but aside from that I have never heard of his having given special study to the civilization or diplomatic problems of the Far East.

I can hardly believe that Mr. Goodrich has been correctly reported when he is represented as saying that "the antipathy to the United States, in spite of official statements to the contrary, has always been most outspoken." Has he forgotten the warmest possible welcome given the great white fleet when it came to Japan two years ago or the welcome given to the commission representing the chambers of commerce of the Pacific coast? Japan, both official and private, spared no expense or pains to make the guests feel at home and to show them every possible attention. The streets were profusely decorated, festivities were provided, the expenses were lavish. I know these things from the inside, having been on the committee of welcome here in Kyoto, asked to so serve by the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce. Such welcomes and hospitality given by Japan and Japanese to American visitors are too many to enumerate. Surely if "Japan's antipathy has been always most outspoken," such many and hearty welcomes would have been impossible.

In contrast to Mr. Goodrich's reported statement, I do not hesitate to say that the great mass of the Japanese

people, high and low, have for a full generation regarded the United States with high admiration and gratitude. I have found this sentiment in barber shops and country stores, among students, merchants, and day laborers, cropping out in many ways, as well as officially expressed in various ways by representatives of the government and loudly proclaimed by leading editors. It is true that during the last few years Japanese have been repeatedly hurt by the suspicions and slanders freely expressed in some American papers and by the widespread and continuous rumor that she is planning for war with the United States. This flood of anti-Japanese suspicions and war talk we have reason to believe is in no small part due to the many disappointed war correspondents who failed to get to the front at the time of the Russo-Japanese war. Then, too, many Japanese citizens have received personal treatment which has wounded their feelings deeply. California's treatment of Japanese in the question of education and in proposed unfavorable legislation has been a source of no little dissatisfaction to patriotic Japanese. Would not Americans have had the same feelings had they been placed in Japan's position? As a consequence of these forces it can hardly be doubted that the warmth of Japan's admiration for and gratitude to the United States has considerably abated, but that it has gone to the extent of "antipathy" is, to me, absolutely incredible—another of those slanderous statements that serves to beget the feeling it condemns. I believe that it is as false to say that Japan intends to fight the United States as to say that the United States intends to fight Japan. That either should be the aggressor is inconceivable.

### Hymn of Peace.

By John Haynes Holmes.

God of the nations, near and far,  
 Ruler of all mankind,  
 Bless Thou Thy people as they strive  
 The paths of peace to find.

The clash of arms still shakes the sky,  
 King battles still with king—  
 Wild through the frightened air of night  
 The bloody tocsins ring.

But clearer far the friendly speech  
 Of scientists and seers,  
 The wise debate of statesmen and  
 The shouts of pioneers.

And stronger far the clasped hands  
 Of labor's teeming throngs,  
 Who in a hundred tongues repeat  
 Their common creeds and songs.

From shore to shore the peoples call  
 In loud and sweet acclaim,  
 The gloom of land and sea is lit  
 With Pentecostal flame.

O Father! from the curse of war  
 We pray Thee give release,  
 And speed, O speed the blessed day  
 Of justice, love, and peace.

Tune, *St. Agnes.*

### Is War Inevitable?

By David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany.

From his recent book, "World Organization and the Modern State."

It is constantly assumed that the conflicting interests of great powers are in some mysterious way bearing them on to some awful catastrophe for which the nations must prepare. It has been recently said, and by high authority, "The weak man cannot trust his judge, and the dream of the peace advocate is nothing but a dream."

Whom, then, shall the "weak man" trust? Shall he trust the strong man rather than the just judge? But whom shall the strong man trust? Shall he trust no one but himself? What, then, is to become of the State? How, upon this theory, shall the State demand of the strong man, as well as the weak man, obedience to its laws? It is time to realize that dependence upon force, without regard to law and justice, implies a return to anarchy and the subversion of the State. The refusal of the State to be just, because it is strong, would be a repudiation of the principles upon which its authority is founded.

But why is the aspiration of the "peace advocate" declared to be "nothing but a dream"? Is it true that peace is only a dream and war the reality? Do not the periods of peace exceed in duration the periods of war? Which, then, is the dream, and which the reality? When it is considered that the price of a single battleship has never yet been expended by all the nations of the earth combined for the judicial organization of peace, is it not at least premature to say that further progress in this direction is impossible?

Who, then, is prepared to maintain the inevitability of war among really civilized nations? How many times have the prophets of evil cried out in their nightmare, "There will be war," and yet the crisis has passed, the misunderstanding has been cleared up, the rightful concession has been made, and there has been no war. And what proof is there that war between civilized States is inevitable? Is it not better to avoid dogmatism and confine ourselves to the discussion of admitted facts?

This much, at least, is certain—that it lies within the power of the great juristic States to determine the question of war and peace; and it may be said with equal certainty that there is no great power which desires to engage in war with any other. The chief real danger lies in preparing the minds of men for war rather than for peace. There are many purely private interests that promote the belief that war is inevitable and that nations must prepare for it; but, regarded from the point of view of public interest, this belief that war is inevitable has very frail support. In the days of widespread superstition, it was easy to make men believe that human destinies were determined by mysterious powers over which the intelligence of man had no control; but the time has gone by when the convictions of civilized nations can be influenced by such beliefs. There are in the world today no demonstrable rights or interests as between well-organized modern States which may not be adjusted without bloodshed, and it would be difficult to point out any advantage that could be gained by any one of them over the others that